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Daily Features

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Strand Theater, 8:30 p. m., April 21.
North Vancouver: Lonsdale Theater, Lonsdale Street and Lonsdale Avenue, 2:30 p. m., April 21.

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener Collegiate Institute, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: The Guildhall, 8:30 p. m., May 2.

Cheshire

Altrincham: Public Hall, 8 p. m., April 30.

Oxfordshire

Witney: Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., April 29.

Shropshire

Shrewsbury: The Music Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 8 p. m., May 3.

Surrey

Camberley: Arcade Cinema, London Road, 3:15 p. m., April 28.
Croydon: Davis Theater, High Street, 3 p. m., April 28.
Richmond: The Richmond Theater, The Green, 3:30 p. m., May 4.

Sussex

Worthing: Pier Pavilion, 8 p. m., April 30.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., May 2.

Germany

Berlin (Sixth Church): Adventshaus, Nollendorfstrasse 3, Wilmersdorf, 8:15 p. m., May 9. In German.
Braunschweig: Klinkenpgebäude, Hedwigstrasse 1-3, 4 p. m., May 5. In German.
Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 12, 4 p. m., May 7. In German.
Dresden (Third Church): Gewerbehaus-Saal, Ostra-Allee 12, 8 p. m., May 7. In German.
Hamburg (Second Church): Conventsaal, Poststrasse, 8 p. m., May 10. In German.
Lübeck: St. Annenstrasse 3, Eingang Schildstrasse, 8 p. m., May 11. In German.

United States

California

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo Avenues, 8 p. m., April 22.
Hollywood (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Churches, Los Angeles): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:15 p. m., April 26.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, Cage and Rugby Avenues, 8 p. m., April 25.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., April 22. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1340 kilocycles.
Richmond: Richmond Union High School, Twenty-third and Tulare Streets, 3 p. m., April 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 21.

Idaho

Idaho Falls: Court House, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, Wacker Drive at Madison Street, 12:10 p. m. to 12:30 p. m., April 23.
Decatur: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 21.
Kewanee: Congregational Church, First and Tremont Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.
Lincoln: The Circuit Court Room, County Court House, 3 p. m., April 21.
Ottawa: First Baptist Church, Jefferson and Columbus Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Princeton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Winnetka: Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue and Cherry Street, 8 p. m., April 26.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., April 23.
Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8036 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., April 23.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Caleb Tabernacle, 8 p. m., April 23.
Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
Logansport: Logansport High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
New Albany: Kerrigan Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Newcastle: Masonic Temple, Twelfth and Race Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 22.
Hampton: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Shenandoah: Church Edifice, Fifth Avenue and Elm Street, 8 p. m., April 23.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Fifth Avenue Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
McPherson: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., April 21.
Merriam: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, 3 p. m., April 21.
Pratt: Dickinson Theater, 7:30 p. m., April 21.

Kentucky

Ashland: River Clay Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25. Radiocast Station WCMI.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 25.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 3 p. m., April 21.
Northampton: High School Hall, Main and New South Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21.
Ann Arbor (Organization of University of Michigan): Hill Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, Second and Crapo Streets, 3 p. m., April 21. Radiocast Station WFDF 1310 kilocycles.
Jackson: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, The Bleet and South Westnedge Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Mt. Pleasant: High School Auditorium, Pember and Wisconsin, 3 p. m., April 21.

Minnesota

Willimar: Masonic Temple, 238 West Fifth Street, 2:30 p. m., April 21.

Missouri

Marshall: Odd Fellows Building, 8 p. m., April 24.
St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 3539 Page Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., First half hour, radiocast Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 24.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Lake Clove (simplex): First Church Patchogue): Wimwood School, 8 p. m., April 21.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Syracuse (Organization at Syracuse University): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., April 22.
Tonawanda: North Tonawanda High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Ohio

Alliance: Mike Hall, 238 East Market Street, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1031 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
East Liverpool: Negley Auditorium, West Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Lakewood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.
Lima: South High School Auditorium, South Pine Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Marietta: Assembly Room, Court House, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 21.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, April 21

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; WBXK, 8140, 11870, 12310 and 21,540kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; WBXAA, 6080kc.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1110kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 880kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 880kc.

[A Monday Feature]

'Graduates' of 4-H Forming New Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKINGS, S. D.—In many South Dakota counties a new development in young peoples' organizations is under way, according to H. M. Jones, Brookings, State 4-H Club leader, and Miss Beulah Rodgers, his assistant. Young persons between the ages of 18 and 23 are eligible to membership in the new clubs, which were formed for the purpose of studying conditions of today and probable trends of tomorrow.

All of these young people who have joined the new clubs, Mr. Jones said, had previously been active 4-H Club members, but now have passed the age limit for such membership. They have organized to carry on phases of study and self-help in which they first became interested through 4-H Club work.

It is the belief of Mr. Jones that the new club movement will spread in all parts of the state where members of 4-H clubs have passed the age limit and will take advantage of the new organization.

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

Following are new stations and changes in the schedule of The Christian Science Monitor Newscasts and is published as received. A complete list of these newscasts are distributed by the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

California

San Francisco—Week days, in connection with regular news feature in Italian, 9:45 p. m., KGGC, 1420kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, except Saturday, 12:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

California

San Francisco—Week days, 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m.; 7 p. m. (in Italian); KTAB, 880kc.

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKCR, 1810kc.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are new stations and changes in schedule of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science and is published in the Monitor as received. A complete list of these programs appears on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Thursdays, April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20; 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.

Change in Schedule

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 8 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Discontinued

Alabama

Gadsden—Sundays, April 7, 14, 6:30 p. m., WJBY, 1210kc.

Wisconsin

Sturgeon Point—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 11, 12, and 13, 8:45 a. m., WLBL, 900kc.

Work Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through a Windshield

I.

We By-Pass New York

MARCH is the time for a month's vacation from New England. If you go south in January, you still have to come back in February. And who would seek an excuse to leave New England between April and December? But going south in March means you will enjoy two springs.

The snow from the notorious January blizzard was still piled high along the roads when we headed south from Boston, rooting out the Worcester Turnpike (State Route 9), taking the Worcester by-pass (U. S. 20), and on down to Hartford by way of Stafford Springs (State Route 15). The driver who is led up with city driving will pause at the Interstate Capital and try to work out a route which will avoid the congestion from New Haven on through New York. The maps make the road down through Danbury and White Plains look attractive; but trust her not when the "black top" is frosty heaving.

Better go south through New Haven (U. S. 5 and 5A), and grin and bear the traffic on U. S. 1 until you reach Port Chester. Then dodge off to the right on Route 119, and take the Hutchinson River Parkway. We missed New York by turning off on the Cross-County Parkway, and ferrying at Yonkers (95 cents for three). The Hutchinson River Parkway is a model of traffic beauty, and the casual motorist gets the impression that the bridges and overpasses are as natural as the rolling country, so skillful has been the engineering.

One on the west side of the Hudson (U. S. 9W) you have a thrilling experience in prospect. You drive south for a few miles, to gather in the folks who have chosen to take the George Washington Bridge or the Holland Tunnel, then you are lifted above the motorboats of things onto the Gen. Pulaski Skyway (U. S. 1 and State Route 25) ; and away you soar, mile after mile over the amazing viaduct, until you are dropped back to earth again on a broad, smooth highway, beyond the worst of Newark's traffic.

Our party of three stopped for a bite to eat just beyond Rahway, N. J. The chinaware in the little cafe was a conglomeration probably picked up here and there at auctions, but our plates bore the respective and ominous inscriptions: "Temple Restaurant"; "Buffalo General Hospital"; and "Mort"! We detected, and rejected, the suggestion.—Feature Editor.

(To be continued)

The South Through a Windshield

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LXI

FROM various old records the following names have been taken: Alicia fil Sisselot, Bella Caessiot, Richard Sissetson, John Sissen, Syvatt, Sissotson.

Now all these surnames are taken from the favorite Christian name Cecilia and its derivatives. The name was popular with all classes in Medieval England, and assumed many forms. We learn from history that William the Conqueror's daughter was baptized Cecile. Sis and Cis were the popular shortened forms of the name. A well-known seventeenth century song has the lines:

Joan, Siss and Nell shall all be ladified
Instead of hay-carts, in coaches shall ride.

The names Sisselot, Syvatt, and Caessiot, quoted above, are variant diminutive forms of the name. From these together with Sissetson, Sissen, and Sissotson, our modern Sissons, Syvons, and Sissison are derived.

Another Norman font name that figures largely in the roll of surnames is Emma. Curiously enough, it came to England before the Conquest through the marriage of Emma, the daughter of Richard I of Normandy, to Ethelred the Unready. In old records it is generally spelled Emme, and also takes the diminutive forms Emmot and Emmet. From this we get the surnames Emmett, Emmot, Emson, Empson, Emmes, and Emmotson.

Emmet is also sometimes an insect nickname from emmet, "an ant," Middle English forms of which are emete, Emote.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Only Drink

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A COMMITTEE from the Chicago Convention that had nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency headed by Governor Morgan of New York, went to Springfield, Ill., to formally notify the candidate.

After the ceremony, Mr. Lincoln remarked that he supposed that custom and good manners required that he give the committee something to drink. Calling a maid, he gave some instructions in a low voice. Soon she returned bearing a tray upon which was a pitcher and several glasses.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Lincoln, "we must pledge our mutual friendship in the most healthy beverage given to man. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed my family to use, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion. It is pure Adam's ale from the sprins."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Pilate and the Galileans

ACCORDING to Luke 13:1, certain men came to Jesus and told him of the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices. This is the only specific record of this particular massacre which has come down to us, but we gather from the pages of Josephus ("Antiquities" XVIII. iii, 2) that similar cruel acts were all too common during Pilate's administration, while the same historian records that Archelaus had his men slay certain of the Jews who had been attending to their sacrifices within the temple courts at the feast of the Passover (Ibid. XVII. ix 3). It is supposed that those referred to in Luke 13:1 were pilgrims who had made their way to Jerusalem to attend one of the great festivals "probably Tabernacles" (Plummer: "St. Luke," p. 339) : and that, since the Galileans were notoriously turbulent (cf. Acts 5:37) they had fallen foul of the Roman authorities who did not scruple to slay them as they offered their sacrifices.

Quotation for Today

TO BE content with what we possess is the greatest and most secure of riches.
—CICERO

Brevities

Duluth News-Tribune: In balancing the household budget the algebraic problem is to make a V equal X.

Arkansas Gazette: It'd be a break for the girls if "permanent" waves had the durability of "temporary" taxes.

Humorist: A correspondent in a contemporary wants to know what exactly is Tossing the Caber. It's just one of those Highland things.

Boston Transcript: Farmers in Ohio, a news item says, are installing radios on their cultivating machines. Can't you just see Secretary Wallace down there in Washington saying, "Calling all cultivators, calling all cultivators?"

Lowell Courier-Citizen: The cost of the Townsend plan is good while newsprint must already have run into many millions in a nation of complacent and accommodating editors.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Rummage Counter

A BRIGHT girl, who saw possibilities in the damaged toys that a big department store always has after the rush of the holidays is over, went to the proprietor and asked if she might collect all the toys that had been damaged and try to restore them to enough order that they might be disposed of on a rummage counter.

He let her try out the scheme; and she began at once to resew ripped cloth bunnies and elephants; she painted anew scratched soldiers, and fitted wigs on almost sealed dolls. She rouged cheeks of dolls and even inserted new eyes in some; and she added new bolls to mechanical toys that had lost "go." She then arranged an attractive counter labeled "Toy Rummage"; and many a child found in the reduced toy prices articles they had longed to have.

Through her ingenuity in seeing a way to bring in a revenue to the store from what had before been a total loss, this girl worked into a good position in that toy department.—Mrs. E. P. L.

In Lighter Vein

The Descent

"I understand your wife came from a fine old family."

"'Came' is hardly the word—she brought it with her."—U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.

Revealed

Two students were just going into the classroom for examination in English literature.

"Great Scott," said one, "I forgot who wrote 'Ivanhoe!'"

"That's easy," replied the other. "I'll tell you that if you'll tell me who the dickens wrote 'A Tale of Two Cities.'"—Copper's Weekly.

Country Paper

The office boy entered the editor's office and said: "There's a tramp outside who says he hasn't had anything to eat for six days."

"Bring him in," said the editor. "It can't hurt him, now he does it we can run this paper a while longer."

On a Budget

Wifey: "Would you like a nice tender steak and some lovely golden-brown fried potatoes this evening, dear?"

Hubby: "No, honey, I think we ought to save money. Let's eat at home."

"Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wesley's Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Savannah, Ga.

IT IS probably well known to those familiar with the life and work of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, that during his labors in Georgia, in addition to his duties as religious leader—serving as the first pastor of a church of his denomination in Georgia, and the organizer of the first Sunday school in Savannah—the reverend gentleman also taught in a public day school.

Wesley's friend and aide, Delamotte, also taught in a similar school. And the two of them, it would seem, occasionally were confronted with some of the handicaps, problems, and vexations encountered by the present-day teachers of the youthful classes. To emphasize the point, the following incident (which is quoted in part) is related in a biography entitled, "Life and Times of Rev. John Wesley, M.A.," by L. Tyerman, published in London in the year 1872:

"A part of the boys in Delamotte's school wore stockings and shoes and the others not. The former ridiculed the latter. Delamotte tried to put a stop to this unconscious banter, but told Wesley he had failed. Wesley replied, 'I think I can cure it. If you will take charge of my school next week, I will take charge of yours, and will try.'

"The exchange was made, and on Monday morning Wesley went into school barefoot. The children seemed surprised, but without any reference to past feelings, Wesley kept them at their work. Before the week was ended, the shoeless ones began to gather courage; and some of the others, seeing their minister and master come without shoes and stockings, began to copy his example; and thus the evil was effectually cured."

In Lighter Vein

Trubby and Buddy & Co. —The Doodleduck Gold Mining Co., Inc. By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—The Fashion Show

By The Hagers

Welcome to Birds and Flowers of Spring!

The American Kingbird in the Upper Left Photograph, and the Snowbird Among the Spring Wild Flowers in the Upper Right Picture, Were Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by Raymond S. Deck, North Pelham, N. Y. The Lower Photograph of a Cluster of Bloodroot Was Sent in by Miss Catherine Curtis, Woburn, Mass.

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Editorials

Taking the Profit Out of Preparedness

AN OUTLINE of history could be written in the slogans that have turned men's thoughts into actions. Today the capital of the United States resounds with "Take the profit out of war." But if Americans would write this slogan into a record of a cause well won, patriotic public opinion must sound at least one more demand: "Take the profit out of preparedness."

The two slogans should blazon the same banner. The people's eagerness for laws to prohibit war-profiteering surges out of a desperately earnest desire to prevent war. The first step—not because it is the biggest step but because it is the one that is within leg-reach—is to reduce to a minimum the profit incentive. Programs of the McSwain bill, would tax away excess profits made in time of war.

Industrialists would thus be discouraged from deliberately leading their country into war just to make a big profit on the huge supply of war materials they might sell. That is, if industrialists ever did any such thing. They would not, however, be discouraged from unwittingly leading their country toward war through their greed for profits from war equipment peddled in peacetime. And there is no "if" about industrialists doing this.

An impressive part of the testimony before the Senate Munitions Committee has concerned sales of armaments to buyers not actually engaged in warfare. Much of the general objection to unrestrained international trade in arms is based on disclosures of the disturbing effects of this trade not only in time of war but at times when peoples and their representatives were striving to establish peace.

The Sheater case against Bethlehem Steel Company showed to what length arms makers will go to preserve their profits of preparedness. After the naval conference of 1927 broke up, William B. Sheater sued Bethlehem for compensation for his services to that firm as "observer" at Geneva. The suit led to revelations that scandalized the country. George Seldes, in his study of the munitions rackets, quotes from a letter which Mr. Sheater wrote to a Mr. Wakeman early in 1928 this passage:

> Pursuant to our last private conversation and understanding in your office, that future negotiations would be with me direct, I wish to call your attention that as the result of my activities during the Sixty-ninth Congress, eight 10,000-ton cruisers are now under construction.

At another time Mr. Sheater added to his record: "I have advised certain patriotic societies in their campaign against the pacifists." The rest of this agent's efforts in behalf of profitable preparedness were once well known to most Americans though they may be somewhat out of mind at the moment. Not so widely known to Americans are the backgrounds of numerous preparedness campaigns in Europe. But they are on record. And they provide valuable object lessons for all who have never thought of patriotism as possibly connected with profits.

Today the United States is once again preparedness-conscious. The national war chest is approaching a peace-time high mark. And those among whom the war chest will be distributed through purchase of the equipment of preparedness no doubt can figure about what percentage of the total appropriations can be counted on to provide dividends.

Naturally, taxpayers are trying to figure what percentage of the patriotism behind preparedness campaigns is inspired by the prospect of dividends. The profit motive is much more to the front in the preparedness than in war. If the aim of antiwar profit plans is to prevent war, it is obvious that they must include measures to take the profit out of preparedness.

Wonders of Natural Science

COMPLETED in Saturday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor was the "New Wonders of Natural Science" series. In twelve articles the authors sought to bring to Monitor readers the latest results to show how physical scientists in fields and to show how physical scientists are marshaling their forces to assist in the attack against human lack and limitation.

So swiftly have new developments taken place in the basic structure of each branch of research, that textbooks written more than six months ago already need revision. Last month a new chemistry for high schools appeared. Since then has come the announcement from English laboratories that the standard unit of international atomic weight needed changing. Which means that every atom, from aluminum to zirconium, must have infinitesimal amount more than was originally calculated. The chapter on atomic weights in that new book is already obsolete.

Not only books but industrial and social changes follow closely in the wake of new discoveries. Like the steam engine and electric motor which mechanized civilization not long ago, the vacuum tube has revolutionized communications through the inception of radio and has proven its capacity to reduce the cost of electricity to attaining their goal.

Yet with all the useful wonders physical sciences have given the world—electric lights, the radio, automobiles, streamlined trains, giant planes, "silk" clothing, better homes and more food—how much happier are the people of today than those of two centuries ago? The picture the researchers envisioned was one in which toiling masses were set free from drudgery. There would be less work for all, more food, abundant clothing, better shelter for all, and finally—leisure in which to enjoy these good things and follow higher pursuits.

Was a society in which an apparent overabundance often seems to spell scarcity, in which millions of workers are unable to support themselves or families except through public charity, while other millions race madly about and in general forget how to live graciously in their scramble to earn a living or to find satisfaction—was this the picture physical scientists had in mind?

Obviously not. An increasing number of physical scientists are recognizing that they cannot be blamed if the gifts they offer are abused. Yet it may be that it will be necessary for them to extend their work and help society learn how the abundance and the new freedom from toil provided by natural science can be used to bless all mankind. True progress is not dependent upon either new gadgets or new "eras." It should be clear now that, materiality will not make the millennium, however useful these wonders may be, and that more attention is needed for those spiritual discoveries in which Steinmetz foresaw the next great advance.

Art Wins a New Ally

ART seems to be in a fraternal mood during 1935. Early in the year it came to terms with industry in the Royal Academy Exhibition; and now it has made an alliance with Natural Science in the scientific department of the Courtauld Institute of Art in London, which has just been opened. This is the first department of its kind in the British Isles, and its activities are expected to throw some light on the perplexing relations of art and science.

These relations have not been always happy. There has been rivalry, as though natural science and art were alternative methods of reaching the same goal, each trying to prove itself preferable to the other. In fact, the ordinary relations of art and natural science in the past have been more or less accurately typified in the contempt with which, in the realm of history, scientific historians have spoken of the work of artistic historians, a contempt equaled only by that of the artistic historians for the scientific.

But the lines on which the new department is developing suggest that there is no need for this rivalry. Rather is there the opportunity for enthusiastic, helpful co-operation. Art and natural science occupy different spheres of service. Natural science is concerned with facts, art with values.

One of the department's chief activities is giving advice about restoring old pictures. By means of knowledge accumulated through experiments in the effect of time and climate on paintings, the department will tell precisely how a particular picture can best be preserved. That is a question of fact. But it will not advance an opinion as to whether the picture is worth preserving. That is a question of values, and is in the province of art. Implicit in these circumstances appears to be a formula that will resolve the rivalry of two of man's chief servants.

Futile Torture

PERHAPS the most frequent criticism to which antivivisectionists are subjected is that of hysteria. However, facts printed in the Journal of Experimental Medicine of experiments made upon ten animals by D. K. Miller, M. D., and C. P. Rhoads, M. D., in the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, need no help from antivivisectionists in conveying a chronicle of horror and futility, difficult to imagine.

The ten dogs were fed on an unnatural diet of corn meal, rice polishings, sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, and other unsuitable elements now used for producing inflammation of the stomach, until they died; the most fortunate in seventy-nine days, the most afflicted in 196 days. This to the end that the vivisectors might report that "an experimental condition presenting all of the features of the human disease has not been obtained."

Considering the sufferings of animals experimented upon in the medical laboratories every year, it would seem that only great advances in medical science would justify this torture. But it is hard to see what the experiment described in the Journal of Experimental Medicine achieved. And too many experiments are like this.

Information and Unusual

Book News of the Day

NOT one novel that this reviewer has read this spring can compete for interest with a history of the Civil War called ORDEAL BY FIRE, written by Fletcher Pratt (New York: Smith & Haas. $3). The publishers justly describe it as an informal history. More than that, it is unusual, and at this late date when miles of words on the subject have been set down on acres of paper, this new account is able to thrill a reader.

This effect is all the more surprising when we consider that about 90 per cent of the subject matter of Fletcher Pratt's history relates to military tactics, with a describption of each battle taken separately. Of all the subjects weighted with technicalities meaningless to the lay reader, the manner of disposing troops in an engagement or a campaign is perhaps most dull and confusing. This is so in the present age, when war is in disfavor, more than ever before, but it is never for a moment so of the military descriptions in "Ordeal by Fire."

The reason lies in the author's brisk, kindling sentences, in snatches from the words of the contestants recorded while the heat of the fray lingered, and in the emphasis placed on the personalities of the various generals. Some of them are generals that no one but a student of the period has ever heard of, but here they all become living men again. Patterson, Union general in the Shenandoah Valley, was "a philanthropic and side-burned old party who had been wrenched from an aplary to make war"; McClellan—his cap over one ear, aureoled in Napoleonic phrases and junior officers"; Hooker "moved like a mastodon, ponderous and irresolute."

Of all the vivid chapters some are preeminent—the account of the Battle of Wilderness; of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac, technicalened the Virginia; of the Union victory at Murfreesboro (here called Stone River), for which Thomas is given the credit he deserved, and of Pickett's Charge. Forty maps and many other illustrations elucidate the text.

Ninety per cent military though the book is, the remaining 10 per cent, cleverly interspersed as interludes between battles, fills in a sufficiently thorough history of the years between Lincoln's first inauguration and his assassination. Political and diplomatic events are sketched in—the draft riots in the North; the interview between Motley and Lord Palmerston; the activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle; Lincoln's second election, and much more.

There is another requirement for a good history besides interest; namely, soundness. Since there are still debatable points and unsolvable questions relating to the Civil War period, the subject of soundness is one on which it is impossible to make an unassailable decision. Fletcher Pratt's reputation derived from earlier history, "The Heroic Years, 1801-1815," and the authorities painstakingly cited for each chapter in his new book are the best grounds for feeling confidence in it. Chiefly he has based his writing on the standard work of Nicolay and Hay, "Abraham Lincoln, a History," on McMaster, Rhodes and, for military analyses, on the "History of the Civil War in America" by the Count of Paris. In addition to these recognized authorities he lists many other books, and the newspapers and magazines of the period. The amount of research indicated is enormous.

W. K. R.

Moscow's Center of Power

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc.

Kremlin Metamorphosis

IT IS an emotional experience to enter Moscow's Kremlin, seat of government for Russian rulers these last 800 years. The experience naturally is intensified if one is a Russian, and a comparatively humble Russian, whose father may have been a factory worker or a landless peasant or a country schoolteacher. Such were many of the 2000 delegates who came from all parts of the Soviet Union for the first Congress of Soviets since 1930. Russia's present rulers are too shrewd not to utilize this emotional reaction to the full.

Moscow's Kremlin under the Soviets is hardly more accessible to the ordinary citizen than it was under the Tsars. Its forbidding walls still stand, and are as closely guarded as before. These delegates, with whom we entered the Kremlin, had to pause four times and show their special cards and passports to police Red Army soldiers before they reached the Great Palace in which their Congress was meeting. But this process merely increased their sense of importance.

* * *

Dark already had fallen as the delegates entered for the first time, and snow lay thick in the park outside the Kremlin walls. At the outer gate automobiles passed and discharged their passengers. We walked on through the massive archea into the vast compound. Here electricity turned night into day, and hundreds of humble proletarians had swept away the snow. We were directed to St. Andrew's Hall, in one wing of the ramshling palace.

If our entrance had carried our thoughts back into Russia's past, this renovated St. Andrew's returned us abruptly to the present. To most of the delegates, this building may be still a magnificent palace, but to us it was merely such a modern structure as we have seen in New York or London, Tokyo or Shanghai, surprisingly set down in this medieval atmosphere. The outer walls are those of the old palace, the interior has recently been "modernized" to accord with Soviet notions of unadorned efficiency.

The story goes that last summer Stalin called in his best architects and said: "In five months we must convert the Hall of Columns in St. Andrew's into a modern auditorium seating 2200 people comfortably." The architects gasped and murmured, "Impossible." Stalin said, "I don't like that word." So the architects went to work, and the Congress had its auditorium.

The Hall of Columns was one of the show places of the Kremlin. With its marble columns and its rich paintings and its gilded ceiling and wall, it was a work of art. The auditorium which has succeeded it is on work of art; its white-washed walls are bare of ornament except for a bust of Lenin over the rostrum. But it does seat 2200 people comfortably and its loudspeakers carry every word, every whisper, from the speaker's stand, which is so far away from the press box that diminutive figures, gesturing, seem to utter no word.

To these simple delegates, gathered from every part of primitive Russia, this commonplace hall probably seemed magnificent. They were doubtless impressed, too, by the numerous committee rooms on its four floors, by the elevators with uniformed girl operators, by the buffets which served them sandwiches and tea. Unquestionably they were thrilled by the appearance of Joseph Stalin himself and his principal assistants on the rostrum; their applause was spontaneous.

* * *

But to us the delegates themselves were the chief attraction. Peasants and workers, Red Army men and executives from forty-eight races and tribes in Russia, the most remarkable thing about them was the fact that they were not remarkable. The only touch of color was in the kerchiefs covering the heads of a few peasant women, red and yellow and pink. Almost all of them wore the drab European dress manufactured by millions in Soviet factories.

One could imagine what such an assemblage would have looked like in Old Russia, when each race and tribe had its distinctive colorful costume. Now they were all very much alike. Just as the resplendent Hall of Columns had given way to a bleakly modern auditorium, so the faces of Russia are wearing less ornamental but more efficient clothes.

But Russia's rulers probably derived great satisfaction from this sight. Here was evidence that they are achieving their goal of a modernized industrial Russia, where everybody will think and work and dress in patterns designed in a central laboratory.

D. B.

The Wide Horizon

"Clearing Weather"

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TO THE ordinary person, three names epitomize the nation's politics in these still uncertain weeks of flux. They are Roosevelt, Hoover, Long. So here's a progress report on the three:

Roosevelt:

The President, fully appreciative of the fundamental victory he won in the work relief bill, has regained poise and confidence. He seems ready—without saying so—to allow as much of his program as necessary to slip overboard during the ten weeks plus of Congress which remain. Parts of the social security bill may be pruned away, parts of the banking bill lail by the wayside. Extension of NRA is important to New Deal morale, and businessmen—if their testimony here is any evidence—are more anxious to retain that often abused instrument now that there is some doubt on the matter. But Senate delay and filibuster until June 16, when NIRA runs out, is a possibility.

On other points, there seems little controversial that the President must have. The musts are things he wishes to avoid. He therefore seems increasingly cast in the coming ten weeks in the role of a conservative opponent of extreme measures. The bonus, labor and currency legislation, all of a sweeping and so-called radical nature, are likely to give the White House its rockiest moments, and make the President a right-winger against the pressure coming from Congress and organized blocs.

Such a prospect is not displeasing to the President. It tends to reforge ties between him and the right wing of his own party which has been very restive, and also improves his standing with business and finance, which in turn is supposed to be good for business. And if Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet are right in anticipating constantly improving trade for many months to come, with the sharpest boom in twenty-five years in prospect, then it would seem that Mr. Roosevelt's immediate political worries can be set aside.

A new problem, that of controlling credit inflation, will take the place of political bickers, and in the end it may, of course, be far more serious. But if the boom is not so sharp as all that, if a gradual improvement is what actually happens, then it would seem that President Roosevelt's immediate prospects are more favorable than not. Such is the view of most of the political pundits, and according to such forecasts, the coming months will see no little improvement on the months of confusion just behind.

* * *

Hoover:

Intimately linked with this picture, however, are the rewiving political ambitions of the mighty party which has done most of the governing of this country for the last two generations. Former President Hoover himself left a trail of speculation in New York, and is spreading an even thicker carpet of political guesses along his remarkable zigzag return to California with calls on every Republican chieftain along the way.

Three things seem evident: Republican hopes spring high. Republican plans are extremely vague. No outstanding Republican candidate for the Presidency is visible now, although it is time one appeared. Mr. Hoover assures all his friends—the words are to be heard on the street corners in Washington—that he is not going to be a presidential candidate, but that he does not wish to say so publicly, because the intends to maintain his influence upon selection of a candidate and writing of the platform. Which may or may not mean that Mr. Hoover has ambitions for renomination.

Certain it is that Republicans are encouraged. Their surveys have indicated a decline in Mr. Roosevelt's popular strength. Many are gleeful at the radical interests from people like Huey Long and at the anti-Roosevelt swiping of right-wing Democrats like Senators Byrd and Glass of Virginia. But the sage observers recognize frankly that these are virginal, spring hopes, likely to arrival under the fierce realities of politics some weeks hence. And if business really gets better—well, the Republicans are only hoping that will mean that the erstwhile "scared vote" will return to the party fold, but they are far from sure. Many want reaction, with or without recovery, in coming months.

* * *

Long:

As for the incalculable Kingfish, the following account of a conversation given me by a close personal and political friend of his, has the ring of truth. Said the friend:

"But Huey, you can't beat Roosevelt in 1936; don't you know that?"

"Listen," replied Senator Long, "are you trying to teach me politics? Of course I can't beat him in '36. Nobody could. But in 1940 I'll be 47 years old, and let anybody try to stop me!"

* * *

Well, this is all crystal gazing. For the present, we have an alphabetical machine in Washington whose spark plugs are badly fouled; we have a $5,000,000,000 fund about to go into action which may make over the face of America; we have half a dozen first-rate congressional crises immanent, on the status of American labor, on the currency, on social security, on industrial regimentation, on the power questions. We have an America that daily gets more like its old familiar bipartisan bickering self, which is at least encouraging.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hands Off!

EVEN friends of repeal feared its adoption would be followed by thinking with sound institutions having more or less to do with liquor.

But there is no reason why a people who have yielded on a moral issue to some popular pressure should be crowded entirely out of their intellectual base.

So there can be no tolerance for the effort to repeal the Ainsworth scientific temperance instruction law, which provides for teaching the effects of alcohol and other narcotics in our public schools.

It is one forty years ago that a New York State Legislature ordered such teaching in grades under second year high school, in connection with the study of hygiene, for not less than four lessons a week for no fewer than ten weeks; that every physiology used should devote at least a fifth of its space to the subject; that no school could get state money until affidavit was made that this law had been complied with.

We know more about the effects of liquor than we did twoscore years ago, but our increased knowledge only confirms the judgment of these latters.

What they left they needed then, we certainly need more now, for temptation for the young has followed repeal in a measure those old-timers never knew.

There can be no patience with anyone who would deny the right of our boys and girls to know just what they are doing when they drink alcoholic liquors.

There should be short shrift for those who are trying to upset the temperance instruction laws of New York State.—Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker Press.

The Spirit That Made America

CO-OPERATION always has been the dominant note in America's national anthem. It was so in the days of the country's cradling and it is so now in the days of its vigorous prime—the dominant note.

In the beginning it was, of course, a note of necessity. The colonists, and after them the frontiersmen who pushed ever boundaries steadily westward to the blue Pacific, banded themselves together for the common purpose of mutual protection and mutual advancement.

In union they found strength, and through union they built America.

Today the call for those same virtues that actuated our pioneering forefathers is no less urgent. We are passing through a time of transition in which, if we are to emerge safely and go on building, the note and spirit of co-operation are as vitally needed as they ever were in the era of the colonist and the frontiersman.

The difference today is that instead of facing a known physical foe we are embattled against a mental enemy more subtly dangerous and yet much less difficult of conquest.

That enemy is our own fear, our own distrust and our own selfishness.

Our war against the depression is not a single-handed affair. . . .

It is everybody's fight for the reason that everybody's welfare is at stake; and it has not yet been won, after five bitter years of battle, because our defense against it has lacked the unanimity of old. . . .

How much better indeed it, instead of continuing to harbor petty enmities and indulge in petty feuds, we all of us admitted the impotency of our divided attacks, abandoned our jealous attitudes of aloofness, and there and now banded together as a wiser generation of Americans banded together for the common purpose of mutual protection and mutual advancement.

How much better if all of us—the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, employer and employee particularly—met upon a plane of common understanding, recognized that the malignancy in our midst is sapping the strength of each and all of us alike, and henceforth fought shoulder to shoulder instead of face to face.

Perhaps when all other means have failed and all other hope is gone we will see this is the only course to pursue. Even then, if we must wait until that extremity, we will have made no discovery. We will merely have recaptured something of the will and spirit of our forefathers, the will and spirit that overcame far greater odds and triumphed over that made America!—Los Angeles (Calif.) Highland Park News-Herald.

A Courageous Counter-Attack

IT IS hardly sign that the Hearst press attack on education has called out a vigorous and courageous counter-attack. . . . If teachers do not stand fighting in the front rank for freedom of intelligence, the cause of the latter is well nigh hopeless. . . .

Unless the schools create a popular intelligence that is critically discriminating, there is no limit to the prejudices and inflamed emotion that will result. Intelligent understanding of social forces given by schools is our chief protection.—John Dewey in The Social Frontier (N. Y.).

Heading Convictions

CRIMINAL JUDGE CHESTER K. HART

> This outlined his ideas for preventing and abatement of crime. . . .
>
> "While the papers are prone to devote a lot of prominent front-page space to the criminal acts themselves, I have noticed in the past that not much comment is made on the conviction and sentencing of the guilty offenders.
>
> "Unbiased accounts of the trial of important criminals and prominent stories of their conviction, I think, would do a lot toward curbing crime. If the papers would feel it their responsibility to point out to the youth of the community that the law violator is usually caught and severely punished for his acts, they would be doing an invaluable service. . . .
>
> "I have always maintained that the certainty rather than the severity of punishment is the great crime deterrent. If the criminally inclined can be brought to realize that he will be made to suffer for his acts he will hesitate before committing them. If we can deal out speedy justice in our courts and thus build up the attitude of respect for the forces of justice in the criminal element, we will have gone a long way toward controlling crime."—Nashville (Tenn.) Evening Tennessean.

Why People Stay Young

THE secret of keeping going is keeping growing. . . .

. . . The deeper go the roots, the greater the tree. A thousand agents have turned up the hard soil of modern life for man and given him footage. One explanation of the astonishing youth of people today compared with the mental attitude of their forebears at a similar age is the zest which comes to us from a variety of interests.

People today are alert to what is going on around them in the world. Never have so many men and women been conscious of national and international events. Europe used to be a far country whose doings-on were of concern to anybody but a little company of scholars and diplomats. Today her troubled states are as close to us as the neighboring commonwealth.

The world is moving at a faster pace and people are getting more out of their days. . . . Youth is first and foremost a mental state. We are as young as our interests. By taking thought a man cannot add a cubit to his stature, but he can add years to his life, if in no other way by making the brief years packed with interest.—Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker Press.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Powers Move At Geneva To Replace Raid Resolution of Yesterday Condemned in Joint Resolution

No Penalty Named

Naval Acts for Stress Powers in Offering Text to League Council

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GENEVA, April 12—France, Great Britain and Italy, with Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, introduced a resolution into the League of Nations Council, called into existence by yesterday's unanimous vote condemning Japan for the Shanghai bombing.

The resolution, France offered the text which the League Council may adopt at its session tomorrow, after a relative newcomer in that body had been given the floor for the first time.

The process of planning Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations has been completed by the Council with the adoption of the report of its committee of three, which has been working for the last week. The report will be presented to the Council tomorrow by Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will be the chairman of the Council session.

The report, which has been drafted by Paul-Boncour, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, will be presented to the Council in the form of a resolution. It will be adopted by the Council without discussion, and will be the last official act of the League Council in connection with Germany's withdrawal

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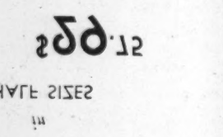

"Poems for Children"

and others

"The Robin's Song"

Come to me

And I will bring Memories of

Oakdale Fireplaces

"We are strive", he said, "to continue to

CONCORD, N. H. — Late State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roadside Stands, Billboards or Landscapes

Canadian Line to Be Without Signs. Case, Stations

Extension of Wexford Road From Littenpigh to

To Build the Ideal Highway

New Hampshire Takes Steps

Governor Approves Measure as Part of Program to Improve Highways

Many Miles to Be Relocated

Plan Is Discussed

Work Is Expected to Begin Soon

The Daniel Webster Highway

Important Improvements

It is planned to pave the Highway between Nashua and Manchester with concrete when the present contract for the construction of the CCC camps for the reforestation of the CCC camps is completed. Department surveyors report that the work of this type is to be followed by construction of the Daniel Webster Highway between Manchester and Concord, a distance of 18 miles. Likewise the distance from the Massachusetts line to Pittsfield, Vermont, will be paved with concrete. The new section of the present trunk line. The new section of the Daniel Webster Highway is to be built on a new location, and will be 18 miles long

Harvesting the Maple Sap Crop Is at Top Speed

New England's sugar industry is rushed while weather conditions are favorable —farmers find sirup their principal cash crop in the early spring.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in New England's Maple Sugar Industry

Upper—A Maple-Sap Evaporator Within a Few Feet of a Main Highway at Cummington, Mass. Lower Left—A Sure Test of Good Maple Sirup—a Boy Tasting It. Lower Right—Buckets Lining the Road at Dummerston, Vt.

Drive through Vermont and New Hampshire and elsewhere in New England this week and one will see a historic American industry running at top speed.

Along the highways, on the farms, in the towns, down quiet residential streets and busy thoroughfares—everywhere—one will observe buckets hanging from the trunks of the great maple trees.

Into these pails sap from the trees constantly drains. Later, it will be boiled down in some farmer's open-air vat, and—who knows—may appear some winter morning on one's own hot cakes.

These early spring warm days and freezing nights are best for the sirup gatherers. The sap seeks the warm tools when the sun goes down and the warm branches when the sun rises. As it courses upwards it passes the holes drilled into the chamois and part of it drains into the buckets.

In some sections irresponsible farmers have caused irreparable damage to trees by taking too much sap. This has led to repeated statements that this generation may witness that last of the industry. Careful farmers, however, realize that the trees are the most essential part of this home industry and they exercise caution in the amount of sap they drain. It takes from 25 to 30 barrels of sap to make a single barrel of sirup.

Usually it is boiled down right on the farm and a great deal of it is sold from roadside stands on the farm.

For many of these "rugged individualists," who live largely from the products of their own farms, maple sirup is their principal cash crop. Other farm products give them food, but maple sirup gives them the spending money they use for necessities and luxuries in the village stores.

Williams College Changes Planned

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, last night outlined sweeping changes which are being planned for the liberalization of the college curriculum.

The proposed changes include a four-course rather than a five-course year, more comprehensive examinations, and extension of the field of majors and honors work in every department, to give individual students greater opportunities for specializing along lines of their own preference.

Complete details of the new plan, together with various departmental changes for the academic year 1935-36, will be revealed at a college meeting Thursday.

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COMBINATION OFFER EXPIRES MAY 15TH

Textile Trade Told To Solve Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

against the processing tax fostered yesterday by the policy committee of the northern manufacturers was believed the first organized defiance of the Administration by a major industry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 16—"That the cotton textile industry will find the solution for its present widely publicized dilemma right within its own geographic limits was the surprise contention made by organized labor today.

The suggestion that harmonization of differences between the industry of the North and the South would end the difficulty came from no less an authority than Matthew Woll, donglity vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Elaborating for the Monitor on a speech delivered to Bowdoin College students and heard by a number of textile executives who had come from Boston still fighting with condemnation of Administration policies, Mr. Woll minced no words in scoring what he called the mill owners. "We've just begun to fight" attitude.

Urges Co-operation

Likewise he condemned employees' threats to throw themselves on relief. By implication he excused federal authorities from blame and suggested that the industry try doing something for itself for a while instead of running about the country "squealing."

Mr. Woll advised mill owners in the North and South to exchange their present militant attitude for one of co-operation. He further recommended working out something definite between labor and the mill owners.

He agreed with the conviction growing in New England for the last few days that the processing tax and Japanese competition are just sur-face ills for the real underlying causes for textile's troubles. One of these deeper causes which has not received much attention so far, in the opinion of Mr. Woll, is the fact that the South has invested in newer and more efficient plants, while New England mill owners have had a tendency to milk out the last bit of profit from outmoded machinery and ramshackle plants.

Modern Mills in South

"The South has been awake. It not only has cheap labor, but has modern mills," he declared.

Solution for this inequality, he said, lies in dividing up production areas by co-operation between the North and South and by co-operative wage adjustments.

While Mr. Woll was blasting at the New England textile situation, another interested agency was preparing material for radio inroads on mill owners over WBZ tomorrow afternoon at 1:30. This was George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation. He said he will defend President Roosevelt's contention that the processing tax and Japanese imports are not serious obstacles to the industry's recovery.

Depend on Intercession

But at the same time many interests were still maintaining today that hope for New England's branch of the industry lies in governmental intercession.

Senator Frederick Hale of Maine advised Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta today:

"Of course the processing tax is a very heavy blow to our New England interests, but the party in power doesn't indicate it is ready to drop it. Neither does it seem probable that it will sanction, through the codes, a change in the differentials between wages in the North and South."

Labor Leader Reports Losses Under Recovery

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 16 (AP)—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, said here yesterday that under the National Recovery Act "business has been favored and labor has been let down."

He told the Bowdoin College Institute of Politics that "under the recovery program monopoly has been strengthened, cartelization of industry has been encouraged and corporate control has been permitted to strengthen its grip upon the economic life of the nation.

"Labor has not profited to the same degree," he said. "Indeed, in this struggle for a balance of power in industry, Labor has suffered a distinctive loss.

Modern Mills in South

"The South has been awake. It to the point of view that the workers' interests and advancement must be dependent upon the absolute control of industry by its proprietary interests and managers. It holds that equal authority should have been granted to labor to originate and participate in the making of codes approved and in operation."

Shoe Workers Picket Plant at Haverhill

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union picketed the A. U. Bowdoin Shoe Company as the plant opened for business this morning after 25 persons had been arrested last night near the plant for violation of an ordinance forbidding loitering. Police patrolled the area near the plant and reported no disturbances.

Union officials claimed the firm, which recently reorganized, had an agreement with the union which it failed to respect after reorganization, and which the union seeks to enforce. Anthony Liberato, chairman of the Haverhill district council of the union, characterized the reorganization as a "subterfuge," through which the firm sought to avoid the agreement. A. U. Bowdoin, head of the firm, denied a contract existed and contended the action of the union in seeking to enforce it was illegal. He said there was no cause for a strike.

Search for 'Distressed' Trawler Ends When Report Is Found Without Basis

Coast guardsmen from Maine to Florida went on a wide search today for help from the ship. The vessel was believed to be in the vicinity of Bermuda.

The Cambridge, however, with nothing more serious than a disabled radio, was still fishing 40 miles off Sable Island, according to a report brought to Boston by the trawler Plymouth, which had sighted and spoken to the Cambridge only last Sunday.

Meantime, the New York division of the coast guard ordered the cutter Comanche to rush to the vicinity of Bermuda to aid the Cambridge. Radio messages filled the ether. Wires on shore were hot with call after call, as frantic efforts were made to push rescue work. Then came the Plymouth with the reassuring news. The Comanche was ordered back to patrol duty and the search that kept officials on the jump for several hours from Sable Island to Bermuda came to an abrupt end.

PWA Proposals Submitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A list of 188 proposed municipal projects, which would require expenditures aggregating $11,023,000, was received here by the State Planning Board, appointed by Gov. J. C. B. Hringhaus, and forwarded to Washington, to be filed with dispensers of federal aid under the PWA.

State Gains Step In Legislation On Utility Companies

Senate Returns Three Bills Over Committee's Unfavorable Report

The Massachusetts Senate has taken a moderate step toward revising its traditional hostility to utility reforms.

For the first time in, perhaps, a decade the Senate yesterday overturned action of the Lights and Power Committee that would have quashed three bills favorable to the public's drive to procure cheaper light rates.

While little hope is held that these measures will actually pass the Senate, the upper branch's action in forcing three measures out of committee is interpreted today as a trend indicative of growing liberalism.

Seen Break in 10-Year Jam

Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston, advocate of several utility reforms, sees in yesterday's Senate victory a break in a 10-year jam in utility legislation.

The Legislature, Mr. Burke insisted, can now be counted upon to favor at least some of the pending utility legislation, whereas in other years not a single bill aimed at more equitable rates for consumers had received favorable treatment from the Senate.

The reason, he said, is that the membership of the Senate has been drastically changed and that there are now among the senators several whose main purpose is the obtaining of more equitable rate schedules.

The measures kept alive by yesterday's Senate vote were one prohibiting holding companies from selling or purchasing steam which is a by-product of the generation of electricity, and another providing that profits received by electric companies from steam shall be used, in computing electric light rates.

According to Mr. Burke, electric light companies realize profits totaling millions of dollars through sale of waste steam for heating purposes. One Cambridge firm, he added, makes $1,000,000 a year from surplus steam, while the Edison Company realizes much more. If these profits could be used in determining electric light rates, a substantial saving would accrue to the public.

However, the Senator said, these bills are the least important in a series of nine he has filed to give the consumers lower rates. Another was defeated in the Senate yesterday, that forcing utility companies to pay the expenses of rate investigations.

Senator Burke charged that the power and light committee reported these three bills first only to test out the sentiment of the Senate, so as to be prepared for any fight on major legislation.

The most important issue pending, he insisted, is a bill allowing cities, towns and counties to compete with private utilities by setting up municipal lighting plants. Under Mr. Burke's legislation the municipal plants could be established without the city, town or county first buying the franchise and property of private companies.

Real Fight Looms

There is definite indication that a real fight will ensue over this bill before the general court. Each year it is soundly defeated. Today the roll call vote was 24 to 18 against ordering the bill to a third reading. This action definitely kills the proposal unless Representative Tony A. Centracchio of Boston is successful in obtaining reconsideration tomorrow.

Plan for Freight Rise on Coal Resisted in Massachusetts

If the State Department of Public Utilities allows an increase in intrastate railroad freight rates on coal, every public utility in Massachusetts will have logical grounds on which to demand rate increases because of higher operating costs.

This was the warning sounded by Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney-General, today in opposing the petition of Massachusetts railroads for higher intrastate freight rates to meet the interstate freight rate rises to go into effect on Thursday.

After Mr. Goldman's statement, the utility commissioners intimated that they might see fit to grant the roads' demand for rate increases in all commodities except coal.

At the same time, Mr. Goldman declared that the Attorney General's department would like a month's continuance on the case. He said that at the present time the Commonwealth is preparing a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking a reopening of the rate case.

Stumbling Block Bared To Track Removal On Atlantic Avenue

A federal stumbling block was moved today into the path of proposed legislation to remove the tracks of the Union Freight Railroad from Atlantic Avenue, Boston. The railroad operates between North and South Stations.

W. H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, uncovered the stumbling block, when he told the House Ways and Means Committee that the State could not discontinue this railroad without federal authority, as it is an integral part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He said that the Interstate Commerce Commission decided the Union line was a part of the New Haven line and therefore was under federal jurisdiction.

Opposition to elimination of the Union line also was voiced by Arthur P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven. He pointed out that the road serves 178 concerns, that it moved 35,000 tons of freight in and out of these concerns during February.

However, Mr. Day and Mr. Russell urged that no legislation to abolish the road or to investigate possibility of abolition be reported favorably. They declared that of 82 accidents which occurred on Atlantic Avenue last year, not a single one was attributable to the Union Freight Railroad.

Bill to Reduce Rates Of Interest Defeated

Another perennial legislative proposal, that to reduce interest on small loans from 3 to 2 per cent a month, went down to defeat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

Annually this legislation comes before the general court. Each year it is soundly defeated. Today the roll call vote was 124 to 78 against ordering the bill to a third reading. This action definitely kills the proposal unless Representative Tony A. Centracchio of Boston is successful in obtaining reconsideration tomorrow.

Students' Strike At International College Settled

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Dissatisfaction among the students of the American International College here, which reached a climax during a brief student strike last week, today apparently had been ironed out.

A late night conference between faculty members and a student committee ended with neither side revealing what had taken place. It was reported, however, that most of the points in dispute had been settled.

The students sought "a more democratic form of government at the college." The strike of last week, however, was to enforce students' demands that Dr. Clarence J. Hylander be reinstated as a member of the faculty.

Chester S. McGown, president of the college, refused to reinstate Dr. Hylander, and students yesterday said that the Hylander angle was no longer a major issue since Dr. Hylander himself had asked that, as a means of restoring peace, his case be left out of the affair. Officials of the college said Dr. Hylander's resignation was due to a need for reducing expenses.

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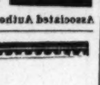

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Protesting at Vatco

Turco Klan Republic

PONCE, Turco Rico, April 18 (¶)—A crowd of Socialists and Republican partisans besieged the streets of Vatco today, hauling the "Turco Klan Republic," and polishing a Vatco today, hauling the "Turco Klan" from the City Hall.

Klan Women Make Clothes

Turco Klan has over the City Hall.

Farm Women Make Clothes

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama special to The Christian Science Monitor

farm women "practically clothed themselves," and during the last year, Miss Helen Johnson, state home demonstration agent, reports. Miss Johnson also made demonstrations showing how girls saved approximately $183,000 by following a constructive clothing program. They made a total of 157,581 garments at home, and saved approximately $183,000 by remodeling last year's clothes.

Negroes Make Clothes

Negroes also made many garments, but the white women did not keep records of their work.

Negroes Have Klansmen

Negroes have formed Klans, but the Klansmen do not parade in robes and hoods.

Negroes Have Klansmen

Negroes have formed Klans, but the Klansmen do not parade in robes and hoods.

Turkey Sanctity Held Basic

Ke-Elected President Heads Immense Vote in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—Kemal Ataturk has been re-elected President for four years. His re-election automatically means that the Assembly has ratified the constitutional amendment, which was passed by the Assembly in 1927, and a result of which the presidency will be filled by election every four years instead of seven as heretofore.

The Assembly has also ratified the recent election of Ismet Inonu as Premier to succeed Ataturk in that office, and the election of Fethi Bey as President of the Assembly to succeed Kemal Ataturk in that office.

The Assembly has also ratified the election of Ismet Inonu as Premier to succeed Ataturk in that office, and the election of Fethi Bey as President of the Assembly to succeed Kemal Ataturk in that office.

Kemal Uses Only Title of "Chief Turk," Vows Move

Adopts Distinction of Being Called "Ghazi," or "Hero"

Ataturk Vows Move

Ataturk has vowed that he will not be called "Ghazi," or "Hero," but will be called "Chief Turk," and

LaGuardia Urges Auburn Vote For City-Owned Power

Radiocast Speech Supports Municipal Operation of Public Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Mayor LaGuardia resumed negotiations with local utility executives concerning his plan for a city-owned power system here today following a vigorous restatement of his conviction that private ownership of electric power was sure to go the way private operation of water supply went and that it was only a matter of time until cities would own and operate their own electric generating systems.

This came in a radiocast to the voters of Auburn, N. Y., last night on the eve of a referendum on public ownership in that city and at the invitation of Mayor Kirk Bowen.

Welcomed Invitation

The Fusion Mayor restated his advocacy of municipal ownership with unabated vigor and his usual caustic references to the motives of the utilities, declaring he had then "on the run in New York City." He had been glad to accept Mayor Bowen's invitation to speak, he said, "because both our cities are common sufferers at the hands of a greedy, powerful power combination."

"Water was sold to the people by corporations just as greedy, with just as much lack of vision as the management of the power companies," he asserted, "until in self-defense the cities were compelled to establish their own water supply system.

"If we applied the same accounting formulas and other of the hocus-pocus they have been able to get public service commissions to approve, we'd be paying about 5 cents a gallon for water. Instead, we have no scandal, no bribes, no corruption, but the finest supply of water in the world at a low cost."

Criticizes Referendum

Municipal plants have meant lower rates wherever established, he declared, and business has benefited by the reduction, but he charged that the referendum provision had been written into the law primarily as an obstacle to this change.

The radiocast was the first address by the Mayor since his three-day conference with federal officials in Washington last week whence he returned here with assurance, he asserted jubilantly, that New York City would get its "fair share" of the $4,000,000,000 new federal public works program and at a considerably lower rate of interest than that charged on previous loans. He said this included a proportionate allocation of the $450,000,000 fund for slum clearance and 25 per cent of the $48,000,000 allocated to New York State for highways and grade crossing elimination under the federal fund.

Woman Aviator Off in Flight To Win Cross-Country Record

Miss Ingalls Takes Off at Los Angeles in Effort to Smash Earhart Time

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—Laura Ingalls roared away from Union Air Terminal early today in her black "mystery" plane in an attempt to shatter Amelia Earhart's transcontinental speed record.

Hoping to span the continent in 15 hours or less, the 120-pound avia- trix "gave the gun" to her new $40,000 low-wing monoplane as it began its 2447-mile nonstop dash to Floyd Bennett Field at New York. The time of her take-off was 5:10 a. m. (8:10 a. m. eastern standard time).

Her projected route was via Albuquerque, N. M., Kansas City, Cleveland and New York. From here into the Middle West she had good weather conditions and beyond the skies were reported clearing.

Miss Ingalls arrived at the field 45 minutes before her departure and looked carefully over the plane. "I hope to make it in about 15 hours," she said.

The record she seeks to break, set by Miss Earhart in August, 1932, is 17h. 7m. 30s.

Miss Ingalls, clad in a leather windbreaker, made an easy take-off, circled her streamlined ship over the field and disappeared rapidly into the east. Her monoplane, loaded with a near-capacity load of 575 gallons of gasoline, is capable of top speed of 225 miles an hour, cruising speed of 205 miles, and sustained flight with its present gasoline supply of 3800 miles.

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Laura Ingalls

Negro Joblessness And Crowding Found Cause of Harlem Riot

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—New York City's mayoral inquiry into the Harlem outbreak of March 19 continued today, with testimony that affirms the economic plight of the Negro here to be the cause of the rioting.

Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan presided the annual report of the New York Urban League, Negro social welfare organization, with warning of the "deplorable" status in which the city has placed its Negro population. Overcrowding and lack of adequate recreational and welfare facilities in Harlem, he declared, were a continuing inducement to a repetition of the March flare-up.

The League's summation is in effect a narrative of its attempt to reverse the tide of Negro migration that continues to flow north, as a result of glowing stories of employment in New York. A study of Virginia counties, the report states, indicates that an even greater influx of Negroes may be expected.

The league's drive to aid unemployed Negro families back to the farms was described at a mayoral hearing over the week-end, when James H. Hubert, executive secretary, testified that 65 per cent of the Negroes of the city were jobless.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, was another witness. He urged that labor unions cease Negro discrimination and that merchants doing business in Negro neighborhoods drop their ban against Negro workers.

Paul Blanshard, Fusion commissioner of accounts, took the stand and told of a clause in city contracts by which the city has the right to withdraw if the company shows racial preference in its employment policies.

Research Work In Jobs Engages 63 High Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 18—Their eyes on the future, when they must become breadwinners and homemakers, 1,250 seniors of 63 high schools within a radius of 185 miles of this city came to the campus of Bradley Polytechnic Institute last week to ask vocational guidance, eager to find open doors to economic stability through industry's gates are closed to them now.

They turned the third annual high school senior "day of guidance" conference of Bradley Institute into a field of research to gain information about specific occupations which their aptitudes fit them for.

Wide-eyed, but immensely serious, they listened to experts describe the present occupational world and vision the future one. They then plunged into conferences on agriculture, mechanical trades, automobile, aviation, Diesel engines, electrical trades, radio maintenance, engineering, business, home economics, nursing, social work, physical education, art, music, teaching, dramatics, journalism and various professions. They canvassed the field of future possibilities.

Dr. William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology of the University of Chicago, told the seniors that "the old jobs are gone, but new fields of endeavor are opening up, particularly occupations concerned with electricity and chemistry."

From the lips of Dr. John C. Wright, assistant commissioner of vocational education, United States Bureau of Education, came the promise of a future filled with new tasks, because new standards of living have created the need for different kinds of work.

Oxford Men Pass To Police College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.

ONE university graduates than ever are finding situations in business, according to the latest report of the Oxford University Appointments Bureau here.

Although education still appears the largest channel for students, a larger number of business vacancies were brought to the notice of the Bureau than ever before. Out of a total of 241 appointments obtained, 101 were in business and 183 were made in education, Government work absorbed 45 students, the Army 28, journalism and secretarial work 13. And 7 Oxford men passed into the Metropolitan Police College.

Right-Wing Socialists Approve Expulsions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The rightwing Socialists who control the New York state committee of their organization have carried their defiance of the left-wing leadership of the national party to a vote and approved the expulsion from the party of five Buffalo members for advocating the theory of armed insurrection as reform policy in the United States.

The ouster move is further emphasis by the New York leadership on its conservative interpretation of the militant declaration of policy adopted at the national Socialist convention last year.

The only remaining court of appeal on the action is the state convention of the party in 1933, according to Louis Waldman, New York chairman, but left-wing leaders said it would be appealed this summer to the National Executive Committee, of which Norman Thomas is chairman.

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Iowa's Rural Youths Welcome Activities Of Club Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—As a result of a movement started four years ago, 80 rural young people's clubs are now functioning actively throughout Iowa, George Strayer, extension assistant at Iowa State College, has announced.

Their purpose is to provide an opportunity for expression of educational, recreational and social activities of farm youth past club age but not old enough for active participation in adult organizations.

Fayette County and Black Hawk County were the first to organize farmers' clubs in 1931 and 1932. In addition to providing educational activities, Mr. Strayer explained, a recreational period was made an integral part of each meeting. The business meeting, a period of current events, a period devoted to study of some group project and a period for group discussion of a talk. The evening was then climaxed by a trip through an industrial plant, a swim or a period of games.

The idea has spread rapidly during the last two years. A survey made by the extension service during the fall of 1934 showed that 51 Iowa counties had either organized a Rural Young People's Club or were interested in organizing one during the winter months.

Boys Learn to Sew and Cook And Girls to Handle Tools

Junior College, Jefferson City, Missouri, Tries Novel Reversal of Procedure and Finds It Works and Produces Crowded Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Boys learn to sew, plan well-balanced meals, set the table, serve and pre- side, and the girls learn to repair electrical appliances, make use of all the tools in the carpenter's box, and repair plumbing, as reversed schooling for boys and girls is being tried for the first time in the State at the capital city's Junior College explained to her.

But the girls have learned more than this. Their work has taught them that sewing is easy if the rules are followed. Planning is the task that irks them most.

The boys say that they have learned how to order a meal so as to get the best food values for the least money, clean and repair clothes, carve a roast or chicken without tearing it to pieces, prepare a meal from soup to nuts, identify fabrics, buy intelligently for the family; textiles.

Before the boys finish their courses they will have covered five principal units: Thrift; cookery; shelter; to drive a nail was cited to the 20 girls who invaded the manual training shop of Mark Brooks. Now, each class has a waiting list of applicants and the scoffing that accompanies all upset of hoary tradition has disappeared.

The girls have found that while man may be born with the knowledge of the right way to drive a nail, woman can acquire it if it is explained to her.

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The boys say that they have learned how to order a meal so as to get the best food values for the least money, clean and repair clothes, carve a roast or chicken without tearing it to pieces, prepare a meal from soup to nuts, identify fabrics, buy intelligently for the family; textiles.

Twenty students were drawn from the more mature, serious-minded senior grades for each of the two classes last fall. Scoffing and snickering greeted the 20 boys who donned white aprons and took places behind the kitchen tables, ranges, sinks and sewing rooms of Miss Lou Dillon's domestic science classrooms. The traditional inability of woman

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The Home Forum

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1932 — PAGE SEVEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Key to the Scriptures

By Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 497), by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose name will be linked with the Bible down the ages. Its author's own definitive edition, the 1902 publication, is now available in the following styles:

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Notes to the Garden

Hints to Aliract

Birds to the Garden

The following hints - timited are known to be favorites with the birds. They are liked in spring for their sweet - tuneful descendible order, according to the number of birds known to feed upon the property treated will have not been properly treated will need special attention before they are ask to crash in the evening. Posts that are ade to crash to the ground with- out warning.

Before the boats are sunk in the ground the bark should be peeled from the posts, to avoid the destruction of wood by insects.

Paint Wren Dry

Be sure to allow time after a rain for outdoor woodwork to dry before painting. It is especially important that the wood be thoroughly dry. Paint is especially important on the ends of boards, which absorb moisture more readily than other parts.

Paint Points

Fence posts, clothes line posts, etc., should be painted before they are set in the ground. Use two coats of paint, and be sure to cover the entire surface, including the bottom.

Why Treatment

Tarred paper, roofing paper, and shingles should be painted as soon as they are laid. Unpainted roofing will rot quickly.

Paint Saves Dry Rot

Dry rot in wood is caused by a fungus which grows in damp, poorly ventilated places. Paint prevents the growth of this fungus.

Paint Saves Wood

Paint is the best protection against the weather for wood. Paint every part of the house, and paint it often enough to keep the wood covered with a good coat of paint.

Paint Saves Time and Money

Paint is cheaper than repairs. Paint your house when it needs it, and you will not have to make expensive repairs.

Paint Saves Health

Paint makes a house more sanitary. It keeps out moisture, which causes disease germs to breed.

Paint Saves Fuel

Paint makes a house warmer. It keeps out the cold and dampness, which cause you to burn more coal.

Paint Saves Property

Paint is the cheapest protection you can give your property. It adds to the appearance and to the value of your property.

Paint Saves Money

Paint is the cheapest protection you can give your property. It adds to the appearance and to the value of your property.

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Alongside the Azalea Trail

Planted with Their Color Cartons of Mobile Here

Tuber Row, Left—Avenue of Blue Atlas and Azaleas, Mobile

Below — Azaleas Bordering a Driveway Through One of Mobile's Gardens, on the Azalea Trail

Tom Garden Club in May

Program Suggestions To Explore New Avenues

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MONTHLY articles containing suggestions for Garden Club programs have appeared in these columns for the best year. These have been seasonal in nature, being appropriate subjects for the topics as printed each month until just following that in which the suggestions have appeared. It often happens that some of these topics may be of especial interest to a garden club and a program may be built around it. Other subjects may be chosen from the following list, which has been compiled from the garden style into which the garden is divided, where it may be strictly classified. (Read Richardson Wright's "Story of Gardening", which is called a "History of Gardening" from the Heredity Gardens of New York," also his "Winter Diversions to the Heredity Gardens of Brooklyn," which tells how its into existence in 1911 and how it has grown to be one of the most beautiful gardens of its kind in the world. Its collections of plants are unsurpassed.)

Garden Club Program Suggestions for the Month

Suggestions for Garden Club programs will be printed the middle of May.)

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Kansas City, Mo.

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12TH AND BALTIMORE

THE MUEHLEBACH

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Social Security Makes World Strides

Control and Ease in Old Age, Safe Means to Existence During Unemployment, Are Aimed Through Provided For by Various Nations

Among Goals Sought—U. S. at Crucial Point—Millions of Needy

(Continued from Page 1)

tection of workers in industry and commerce, and the conservation and development of national resources.

Two Prosperity Aims

In the more authoritarian states, economic planning has taken two forms: one, the attempt to provide security through the expansion of the national economy, and the other, the attempt to provide security through the redistribution of existing wealth.

Germany and Italy are the two countries which have gone furthest in the first direction, while Russia is the one country which has attempted the latter.

Three aspects of the new economic planning become apparent in the more authoritarian states: (1) the increasing regimentation of industry and agriculture; (2) the increasing control of foreign trade and finance; (3) the increasing militarization of the nation.

Germany and Italy have abandoned the system of free enterprise and free trade, which is the basis of the capitalistic system, and have substituted for it a system of economic nationalism. Both countries have established rigid control over foreign trade and finance, and have

Stock Market Has Good Rally Following Early Profit-Taking

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Market Rallies To Retreat Fat

Before Rallying

Buying Support Brings Good Recovery—Closing Tone Steady

By Forrest Price

If ever a rally in stocks was discounted before it started, that rally was the one which began yesterday. Not only had the market been advised in advance that it was coming, but it was also known that it would be a short one. Nevertheless, it was a rally, and a very good one, and it was not without its effect on the market.

Before the rally started, the market was in a very bad way. Prices had been declining for a week, and the list was full of stocks that had broken through their previous lows. Many of these stocks had been selling at prices that were the lowest in years. Some of them were the lowest in their entire history. Others were not quite as low as that, but they were low enough to be very discouraging to anyone who had bought them at higher prices.

Then the rally started, and it started in a very quiet way. There was no excitement, no rush of buying orders, no sudden jump in prices. Instead, the market began to improve in a very gradual way. Prices moved up a little at a time, and they moved up in an orderly manner. There was no confusion, no disorder, no excitement. Everything was quiet and peaceful.

Then, after the market had been rising for some time, the buying orders began to come in. They came in slowly at first, but they soon began to come in faster and faster. Prices moved up more rapidly. The rally was under way.

The rally was discounted in advance because it was generally expected. Everyone knew that stocks were low, and that they could not stay low forever. Everyone knew that they must go up sooner or later. Everyone knew that they were due for a rally. Everyone was waiting for it. Everyone was ready to buy stocks when the rally started.

Because the rally was discounted in advance, it was not very violent

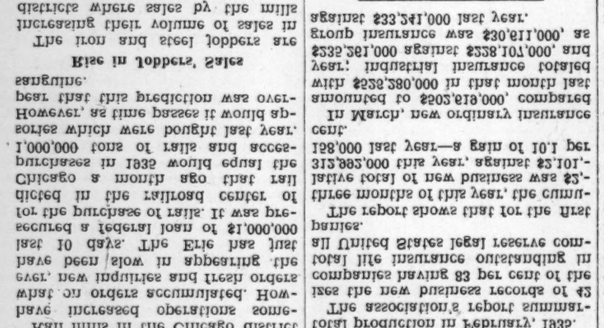
Business and Finance

West Buying Any Week This Year. Seen in Cotton Cloth Mart

Industry

Steel Trade Is Cheerful Despite Drop in Activity

Automobile Output Shows Expectations



Charts by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Factory Employees Vote 5 to 1 in Favor of Trade Unions

Results Seen as Important Step Toward Collective Bargaining

Hugh Johnson Predicts Early Revival of Industry

Orders for Cloth Come Through in Greater Volume Than for Any Previous Week This Year—Heavy Cotton Cloth Purchasing Creates New England Prosperity

Hosiery Mills Report Gains

London's Big Five Banks Still Hold Leading Position

Midland Bank Leads Chase in N. Y. Next—London Center for 51 Houses

Bank Holding Company Bill Passed by Senate

Bill Now Goes to House—Measure Would Prohibit Affiliations Between Banks and Security Companies

Bank Deposits Show Increase

Chicago Bank Clearings

Cotton Processing Tax Again Assessed

Bank Help on List

American Products Find Ready Sale Abroad

Exports Gain Over Imports

Trade Balance Favorable for Month of March

Foreign Trade Gains

Exports Show Increase

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

No 'Hands Off' Signs Greet Child in This Museum

Parents—Teachers
Students

Upper Row, Center—Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago. Left—How a Railroad Stop Signal Works. Right—Gyroscopic Stabilizer, Used on Ocean Vessels to Prevent Rolling. Lower Left—Daniel Webster's Plow. Center—Barnegat Light. Original Lens System of the New Jersey Lighthouse, Loaned by the Government. Right—One of Early Milking Machines

Where Wheels Go Round

Rosenwald Exhibits Show How Many Things Work

By Dorothea Kahn

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

BECAUSE a six-year-old American boy, visiting Munich with his parents nearly 25 years ago, became fascinated with a museum different from the art galleries his father had been visiting—a museum where one could see machines in action and make them work—a great industrial museum has sprung up in Chicago.

The father was Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist. And because six-year-old William took his public-spirited father to the Deutsches Museum at that time, Chicago today has the magnificent Museum of Science and Industry, valued at many millions of dollars, not wholly completed but with enough lively exhibits open to the public to give an idea of the 10 miles of wonders to come.

Neither boy nor father realized at the time they visited the German museum how much these visits were to mean to thousands of other boys in their home city on Lake Michigan. Mr. William Rosenwald, now of Philadelphia, recalled for the Monitor how he, as a small boy, got his father interested in the technical museum of Munich.

Fascinate the Boy

"From my first visit to the end of our stay," he said, "I wanted to visit only the Deutsches Museum. Once having learned which street car took me there and brought me home, I frequently made the trip alone. Father, of course, wondered what sort of museum could interest me so, and he accompanied me there two or three times."

Mr. Rosenwald, studying the exhibits which his boy could operate, must have gained a new conception of the educational possibilities of such a museum. But it was 15 years later that he announced to a group of business men in Chicago that he would endow an American technical museum with the sum of $3,000,000 to be spent for equipment. The Museum of Science and Industry, which has grown from this beginning, now represents an investment of probably three times that amount, of which the city has contributed a large share.

America industry, failing in with the idea, is giving or lending valuable machines and models which eventually will raise the value of the exhibits many millions more. Yet through all this expansion one can still see the influence of a small boy. Impressive as it is, the museum is primarily a boy's museum.

"We're thinking first of all about the gang from 10 to 15 years of age," said Mr. Otto T. Kreusser, director of the museum, who was an automotive engineer of repute before he became a museum man. "We keep in mind the youngsters who troop into the museum with enormous curiosity about everything, who will be the skilled workmen and inventors and engineers of the future."

As one looks into the museum one is struck with the number of uncorrected youngsters who have responded to the institution's bid for their patronage. The "gang" is very much there. In summer, boys with light bundles of wet bathing suits rush in through the classic portals, check their moist burdens, and set about the serious business of pulling levers, pushing buttons and lifting to the men who big in industrial machines. Little girls, too, freeze close attention on the lively exhibits. Children are not dragged around by elders here; it is the elders who sometimes lag after their eager children. A small lass in a pink dress and gave this writer her first impression pleading passionately with her mother to stay just a little longer, of the appeal the museum exerts on the younger generation.

Fortunately most parents are themselves interested in the exhibits. When a man puts on a deep-sea suit and goes into a glass tank to do some undersea cutting of metal, children sometimes find it hard to get a peek because there are so many adults intent on seeing the demonstration. And when the electric torch flashes under the diver's control the iron rod snaps in two, it is not only the children who exclaim in admiration of the "show." Even the most dignified visitors share the children's enjoyment of a trip into the museum's "mine."

See Own Relation to Industry

But however much this institution may do for the education of adults, it will do far more, Mr. Kreusser believes, in helping young people find their places in the complex industrial world into which they are growing up.

Today one can see little Bill Bright, in his hard-worn jumpers, pressing his nose against the glass which shields the welding exhibit in the museum here. Time and again he watches an experienced artisan weld metal wires in the hot flame burning inside this glass compartment. He is getting a feeling for industrial processes, unknown to himself. When the demonstration is over he talks the workman who made it, learns about welding as a job.

Maybe Bill Bright wants to be a welder when he gets out of school. Or maybe he is thinking farther ahead, about how inventions are made, how one man improves a machine which another man started. The important thing to remember, Mr. Kreusser points out, is that boys like Bill have grown into men who have kept on thinking about these things and whose ideas now and then have started entire new industries.

Bill may never be anything more than an artisan. That's all right too. Mr. Kreusser thinks. In the museum here he had has gained an important conception of the meaning of the whole industry in which he does a small part. He has learned something about the dignity of technical skill.

Following the example of the German museum directors, particularly Dr. Oskar Von Miller, founder of the Deutsches Museum, the executives of the Chicago museum have scrapped most museum technique and have let machinery tell its own story. Noise, movement, small, accompany the exhibits. Chicago goes a step beyond Munich in having each machine interpreted by a person directly responsible for it.

Tended by Skilled Workers

"Men are the best part of an exhibit," said Mr. Kreusser. "We have gone to the different industries and engaged skilled workers. The men who handle the machinery in our museum mine came from the coal fields of southern Illinois. They know mining from experience and can answer questions any one puts to them in miners' language. Other demonstrators are graduates of engineering schools.

"To see these men command their machines is appealing to everybody. There is something we all thrill to in seeing a man direct a machine which compared with him is feint in power, but which is nevertheless his slave."

This museum has neither rudes nor policemen, and is proud of the record, made in the first year since its opening, of virtually no mishaps or vandalism. Mr. Kreusser thinks the explanation lies chiefly in the freedom given everybody. There are "hands off" signs to require enforcement; everything may be touched, except of course machinery that is dangerous to the novice.

What the Chicago museum will be like when completed is already indicated. Ten major exhibit sequences are in preparation, each about a mile in extent. The sequences contribute to the explanation of the world about us, showing the wonders that lie in common things and at the same time revealing the simple fundamentals of apparently complex phenomena.

Rapid development of the museum may be expected when contracts are let for the completion of the interior of the building, for two large warehouses full of exhibits are waiting to be unpacked. Many industrial concerns are ready to give or lend valuable machinery and practically all of the world's fair scientific exhibits are available now that the Fair is over.

The museum building is one of unusual architectural importance, one of Chicago's few relics. Built as a temporary structure to house the fine arts exhibits of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, it was preserved in stone in recent years because of the widely recognized beauty of its architecture.

Thus on its outside it expresses the past, serene, finished; but inside all the throbbing, pushing, pioneering urge of the present and future takes tangible form. The exhibits, the planners say, will never be "finished" so long as men reach out for new and better ways of doing things. For this is primarily a museum not of the past but of progress.

To Monitor Study Groups

Would you like to send your name and location to the Editor of the Education Page? We are making a file of Monitor Study Groups and would be glad to hear from you. Perhaps we can print material that will help you in your meetings. Perhaps, too, you will let us call on you from time to time to help us. Since you are a "study group," the Education Page would like to know about you. If you who read this notice know of a Monitor Study Group that might not see it, would you pass the word along to its chairman? The Editor of the Education Page would like the name and location of the group, the average age of the members (if a youth group), and the name and address of the chairman or secretary.

Courtesy of Sea Pines Camp, Brewster, Mass.

Vacation Freedom

Back to camp after a night under the stars. The overnight hike is one of the unforgettable experiences of the vacation camp. This group of girls carrying their blankets on a Cape Cod road have captured the wonder and beauty of a night in the open, with its soft sounds of little wild things stirring in the woods, and constellations wheeling slowly across a velvet sky. They know, too, the dewy, early-morning freshness of the open trail and the fun of a jolly breakfast awaiting them at camp.

Round Table Talk

Youth Opinion, With Food for Thought for the Rest of Us

OUR Round Table column of March 12, "We Put Questions to Youth," continues to bear fruit. Out of the flow of letters from our "Over Twenties" readers, begun by this column, we may start a section of the page devoted to Youth Opinion. How about it, young people? Will you let your Round Table Chairman know what you would like to have?

During the week the letters received by this column have been intensely interesting, and we intend sharing all of them in the way of another. One entire Monitor Study Group discussed our questions in one of its meetings. By way of record they parceled out to certain members the questions discussed. These members each wrote a letter to the Round Table reproducing the discussion of their subject. Thank you, Mr. Chairman of The Social Forum of Chicago, Ill. Your letters are most helpful, and will contribute to our "Youth Opinion" soon.

From Mexico comes our first letter today, a young man working in a mining company.

Dear Editor:

I consider that the most pressing problems today are world peace and improved government. I feel that it honesty and love for his fellow men were the attributes of every government member and official regardless of his own private interests, the problems of unemployment, world peace and trade would soon be solved. It is the duty and privilege of us, the younger generation, to work toward this ideal.

Through liberal education, in which teachers and parents must co-operate with the pupils so as to understand them, the importance of honesty and love can be impressed upon future citizens. Only this method of education can eliminate any finally successfully abolish crime, including war.

It has been my experience that no job can bring true enjoyment or satisfaction except those in which self is forgotten for the good of others. I would therefore advise those, youngsters who are thinking of or training for their future to choose that field in which they think they are most able to benefit the community as a whole. If they do this, leaving the salary question to adjust itself, they will have a pleasant task, which, because of their wholeheartedness in it, cannot become irksome. Too many youngsters choose their work solely for the income connected with it, and they afterwards regret it. My advice can be summed up in the words of Paul, contained in Philippians 4:8.

In my experience, especially as a small boy, I have noticed that in dealing with their children, parents seem to forget that they, too, once were children, and remember only how their parents treated them. If they could remember their ways of thinking, as children, they might understand their children better. I also believe that children would better understand their parents if, in connection with the children's problems, the parents told them of their own experiences, and explained where they were right or wrong. As it is, children are left in the belief that the older generation never had similar problems, and so they often fail to consult parents about their own.

I am a youth of 21, an employee in a mining company. (Mr.) O.S.B.

And what has all this to do with education? Parents, teachers, if our young people count the above things important (and from the letters winging in to our office, we find that they do), let us ask ourselves what we are doing, each day, in home, school and college, to help young people solve these and similar problems.

A young woman from New York State writes that she considers the salary problem a serious one. We presume that she means the inequalities of salary between men and women, although she may mean teachers' salaries, for she has taught. Her comment on the present American school system is that it "does not build character in a child." In the light of recent movements toward character education that it is interesting. She further adds that it "does not prepare the majority to earn a living," and it "puts everyone through the same rolling mill geared to the student type."

Miss H., there are thousands who agree with you, and many of them are active educational work. Their earnest effort is being bent toward meeting this problem. They need the thought and the help of every one of us who sees constructive steps to take. This writer from New York State says that in facing the realization that she wanted to change her work, she finally decided to look for "a line in which there were other returns than money."

"These returns as I see them," she says, "are joy in the work, surrounding one likes, the chance to be an adult in an adult's world, the opportunity to use initiative unhampered by the necessity of another's approval. . . . So my advice to anyone is to choose above all else the work you like best. So many have said to me that they didn't know of anything in particular they really cared to do. I believe then that those who feel that way have probably chosen the thing they like."

Interesting advice, but, we wonder, is it really as easy as all that? A person who wants to be a certain kind of engineer may find that too many others have had the same idea and flooded the market for just that kind. I echo Miss H.'s and Mr. S.'s advice, however, to the extent of urging young people to INVESTIGATE more. There has been too little up-to-date study of work fields by the young person. The high school boy who likes to tinker with a junk-made car in the backyard, might try to analyze his inclinations and his gifts, and then read up on the entire field of motor mechanics, taking time on Saturdays to visit industries on his own account. Sometimes his talents find satisfaction and development in a specialized job connected with a firm not listed in the motor mechanics field. It is true that parents and teachers can learn to do more to reveal vocational information, but we believe equally true that young people in the United States at least, inclined to think of only a few worn grooves into which to project themselves as possible employees and that they would profit by investigating the entire field that interests them. In this connection the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., may have just the help you need. You could write for "publication on vocations." 35c. Life, the magazine published by the Office of Education, lists in January number a book "Careers for Youth: today's job for men and women from 22, by Walter B. Pitkin. New York: Simon & Schuster, at $1.50. I have not read this book, but described as "the result of continuous investigations of characters opportunities." There are other books your local library has for you. Vocational needs change so much, that only recent information is up to date.

As they say on the radio, time is up." We have more questions to give you from Miss letter, and a final of letters, but there are other Tues

MILLICENT L. TAY
Chairman

Youth Takes the Helm

In celebration of Youth Week, April 27-May 4, the National Youth Week Committee urges that a program for every day be planned along the following suggested lines: April 27, Youth Recognition Day—To assure community-wide recognition of

Youth Week, April 27-May 4

boys and girls as integral participants in the economic and social life of the community and nation. April 28, Youth Day in Churches—To show that spiritual growth is essential to the complete development of boys and girls. April 29, Youths' Vocational Day—To provide a means by which boys and girls may obtain first-hand knowledge concerning the procedures and attractions of various vocations. April 30, Youth Day in Entertainment and Athletics—To guide the natural interests and high spirits of youth into activities which will build manhood and womanhood. May 1, Youths' Health Day and Evening at Home—To stress the responsibility of the family for the welfare of boys and girls, and to emphasize the importance of having a sound body to have a sound mind. May 2, Youth Day in Schools—To center the attention of the community and the country upon the problems associated with the educational development of youth. May 3, Youths' Day in Citizenship—To impress upon boys and girls that it is their duty to take an intelligent interest in civic affairs. May 4, Youth Day Out-of-Doors—To bring Youth Week to a fitting climax by stressing the importance of the out-of-doors as a background to mental, spiritual, and physical development.

Further information may be secured from the National Youth Week Committee, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

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Cummings Asks Aid of D.A.R.

In Drive to Control Crime

First Session of 44th Continental Congress Opens

With Ceremony—Roosevelt's Greeting Recalled

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Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Legislation to curb crime, which is now pending before Congress, was urged upon the Daughters of the American Revolution in opening session here today by Attorney General Cummings.

Mr. Cummings asked the support of the D. A. R. in the drive to control crime in the United States, and declared that the organization could do much to help stamp out the evil.

"Crime is a challenge to the very existence of our Government," he said. "Law and order must be upheld or else we shall have chaos and anarchy."

Mr. Cummings's address was the principal feature of the first session of the 44th annual Congress of the D. A. R., which opened in Memorial Continental Hall this morning with a large attendance of delegates and visitors.

Mrs. Owen Wister, president general of the organization, presided at the opening session. Mrs. Wister's address was largely devoted to a review of the activities of the society during the past year, and to a discussion of the relation of the D. A. R. to the Government.

Mrs. Wister urged the society to continue its support of the George Washington Memorial Association, which is engaged in the restoration of Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Va., and to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which is planning the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the first President.

Mrs. Wister also urged the society to support the Pan American Union, which is engaged in promoting friendly relations between the United States and the countries to the south.

Mrs. Owen Wister also urged the society to support the Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly known as the World Court, and the League of Nations.

Mrs. Wister's address was followed by the presentation of the reports of the various officers of the society and of the committees.

Mrs. Marian Nicholson Hall, registrar general, announced that 3,000 delegates had registered for the Congress, and that 1,000 more were expected to register before the end of the week.

Mrs. Hall's report showed that 3,000 new members had been admitted to the society during the past year, bringing the total membership to 165,000.

Mrs. Hall announced that the Daughters had contributed $1,000,000 to the George Washington Memorial Association, and that $1,000,000 more was needed to complete the fund.

Mrs. Hall's report showed that the society had contributed $1,000,000 to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission